

ALLIED SOLDIER SLAY THE GERMAN PART

In High Spirit The Yanks Get Away In Rhine March

Nothing Spectacular Occurred as the Americans Stretched Out Towards the Enemy Country. Many of the Men Being in New Uniforms

With the American Army in France, November 17.—(By the Associated Press.)—General Pershing's forces moved forward early today in territory just abandoned by the German troops. On the old line between Mouzon and Thiaucourt, lying from the region of Sedan to the south of Metz, the troops had been stationed to await orders for the advance, and at 5:30 o'clock this morning the patrols marched out, not in line of battle, but in columns along the high roads, which are only slightly impaired. The first steps of the Americans into regions so lately controlled by Germany were not spectacular. The men were keyed up and keen for the new adventure, but, like they were on the day of the signing of the armistice, there were comparatively no demonstrative manifestations of their enthusiasm. Many of the men had been newly uniformed, and all of them were "polished" as though for inspection. The men appeared eager for the word to go forward.

The relatively small units that are moving forward as advance guards were sent to the line before daylight. The night was cold and the mud that yet marks the roads, notwithstanding there have been two or three days without rain, was slightly frozen. The men shivered as they rested by the roadside. When the command finally was given for the advance, the elements who were to push forward, in some cases miles apart on the longline between the extreme left and right, moved off into mist that appeared always to shroud this part of the country and disappeared.

For the first time since the Americans had been ordered to advance into enemy-held territory, there was assurance that they would encounter no hostility. The intelligence department, which has never ceased to function, had accurately reported that the Germans were carrying out their agreement of evacuation and there was evident the belief both by officers and men that no trap was awaiting them. No chances were taken, however. The engineers were the second units to press forward, and they carefully began their work of looking out for mines and tainted water. Every obstacle was tested before it was moved in order to find out if it masked explosives. For sometime the Germans have shown a sort of co-operation in informing the Americans where mines were located and themselves destroying them.

It was sometime after the engineers moved forward before the heavy columns took the roads. The entire army finally was moving, and moving along the lines of peace days. But it was in such order that it might remain that at any time may be necessary for them to play their part with the same grimness of the past year. Fraternization, not only with the German soldiers but with the civilians, has been strictly forbidden. Looting and even souvenir hunting has been forbidden. The new associations which have been formed by the men that those persons with whom they come in contact must be regarded as enemies.

**PERSHING'S TELEGRAM**  
London, Saturday, November 16.—Field Marshal Haig pushes the day's progress in a special order of the day: "From General Pershing, November 11: 'My Dear Marshal—Please accept my hearty greetings and congratulations and those of the American Expeditionary Forces which we send you and the armies under your command on this day. It has indeed been an honor for the American troops to fight against the tyranny of German militarism. The new associations we have formed will be cherished ever.'"

From Field Marshal Haig, November 13: "I am greatly touched by the kind so that the state as a whole and each community can look back with pride upon the splendid record that has been made during the crisis through which we have been passing."

Governor Henderson Issues Appeal For United War Work

Montgomery, November 17.—(Special.)—In an appeal to the people of Alabama, Governor Henderson Sunday again asked that liberal donations be made to the united war camp fund. Many communities, he says, have fallen short of their quotas. The governor issues the following: "It appears from reports which have been sent in by the different state committees engaged in the united war work drive, that the total amount that had been determined upon as being necessary to meet the situation and that should be raised at this time, has fallen short of expectations. This, no doubt, has been influenced in part by the first two days of the period that has been set apart especially for this work being devoted to polishing our complete victory that had been achieved by the allied armies and consummated upon the signing of the armistice at a o'clock on Monday morning. A misinterpretation of a statement by General March, in reference to the rapid demobilization of our army also had its influence. "Direct information that comes to me from the state director shows that many Alabama communities have not reached their quotas, and that while the state as a whole is approaching the amount which has been allotted to it, no community should be satisfied until the full amount has been secured."

TWENTY-ONE DIVISIONS OF AMERICAN TROOPS WERE IN FINAL DRIVE

On Morning of the Last Day's Fighting a General in Charge Well Up Toward the Front Lines, Said That Two Minutes Before Time Was Up, the "Boys Were Going Like Hell"

Paris, November 17.—(By the Associated Press.)—Out of the confusion and daze of the crowding military events on the western battle line since late in September, when battle followed battle, until from Flanders to Verdun there was ceaseless action, it is now permissible to outline to a certain extent the part played by the American armies in the final decisive battle of the war, which ended with the armistice of last Monday. Military reasons heretofore have prevented accentuating the accomplishments of the Americans, except in a most general manner. The dispatches from the field have been necessarily fragmentary and possibly were overshadowed by the accounts of the more dramatic operations over the historic battle fronts to the west.

But it may now be stated that 21 American divisions, totalling more than 750,000 American combat troops, participated in the action beginning September 26, known variously as the battle of the Argonne and the battle of the Meuse, but which history may call Sedan—the battle that brought Germany to her knees, as far as human foresight goes, ended the world's bloodiest and costliest war. In order to understand the military situation which made the Argonne operations the crux of the war, it is necessary to go back to the reduction of the Meuse salient in the middle of September. This brilliant American accomplishment is still fresh in history. It off at one stroke a menacing enemy projection toward Verdun and weakened the enemy's defensive by threatening Metz, one of Germany's two greatest advanced railway centers for distributing troops and supplies along the Montmedy-Sedan line.

METZ WAS THE PIVOT

Metz also was the pivot on which the enemy swung toward Belgium into France, and therefore obviously it was the pivot on which his retirement must hinge. The Argonne, the next step below here, threatened the great railway arteries running westward from Metz. With the conclusion of the St. Mihiel action, the steady inflow of American forces caused a displacement of power as between the allied and German armies. Thus it no longer was necessary to pursue a policy of reducing a salient or attacking a position. The American troops had shown what they could do.

A broader policy of general attack along the entire line was then adopted and the high command called upon General Pershing to take the Argonne sector, admittedly one of the most, if not entirely the most, difficult of the whole front. The broken terrain, the topography and the lack of roads made a problem difficult to describe. Germany had in four years fortified it to the last degree of military skill, with super-trenches, both rail and motor, connecting up to the rear positions and bases. The outstanding feature of the Argonne forest is a long chain of hills running north and south, covered with a dense growth of trees and undergrowth, making an advance difficult and offering superb defensive qualities. Virtually no roads exist in the forest except for a few transverse passes running east and west. The soil is such that the least rain converts it into a slippery, nearly motionless mud. The physical condition is such that the line of attack for an advancing army is limited to valleys, and the only way to reach the heights is that of the Aisne river.

**GERMAN "LIFE ARTERY"**  
From the edge of the forest, where the resistance was viciously strong, the enemy possessed innumerable flank positions. Beyond this difficult region lay the Meuse-Sedan line, which was recently captured. A German order described it as "our life artery." It represented one-half of the German rail supply on the western front, and its establishment of a new line of supply and all the complicated military preparations was regarded with pride by the American commander.

The American knew what confronted them. They realized that this was no second St. Mihiel, but an enterprise at which other armies had failed for four years. They knew that there was to be fought a fight to rank with the first battle of the Marne, with Verdun, with the Somme and the Chemin-des-Dames, and they knew that their depended the fate of the great attack on the rest of the front. If forced back here the enemy must give way to the west. If he held he could hold elsewhere.

Naval Shell Found in Basement Cause of Much Excitement

Quite a bit of excitement was caused in the Fairview park neighborhood yesterday when a six-inch naval shell was found in the basement of an apartment house in the park. It is alleged that a lady occupant of the house was searching the basement when she found the shell, which is 24 inches long, laid carefully in a box, which was evidently made for that purpose. The police were summoned and now the huge bullet is at the city jail. Dim marks on the express label on the box show that it was sent from abroad and consigned to someone in Birmingham. The shell unscrews at the top, and upon an investigation, three returnable large glass marbles were found within. There are small letters on the top and numerous other markings that make it resemble a time-clock.

**Canadians Defeated**  
Harrison, N. J., November 17.—The Bethlehem Field club soccer team, champions of the United States, defeated a Canadian selected eleven by a score of 4-0. The game was played on a muddy field, and the Canadians were unable to play the game to their advantage. The contest was played on a muddy field.

American Soldiers Celebrate Behind Negro Jazz Band

London, Saturday, November 16.—American soldiers stationed here or visiting the city on leave of absence, paraded this afternoon behind the typical negro jazz band of 40 pieces. The parade halted in front of Buckingham palace, where it disbanded. The band then proceeded to the parade grounds, where it gave a concert lasting an hour. Thousands of persons listened to the music. Tonight the band played for a dance under British military control.

London Celebration Over Armistice Most Hilarious in History

Age-Herald Editor Describes Sweeping Away of British Stolidity—Emotional Demonstrations of Women After Four Years Strain Such as Had Never Before Been Witnessed

By E. W. BARRETT  
(Special Cable Dispatch to The Age-Herald)  
London, November 11.—(Delayed in transmission.)—British stolidity and calm were smashed to bits today when the armistice announcement was made, and London let itself loose in a way unprecedented in the whole history of the nation. This great city, with its millions of people, literally went wild, and for many hours the streets seethed with a howling, happy, hilarious, hysterical mob, unlike anything ever seen here before. It was a sight never to be forgotten.

The Briton was shaken by peace as he had not been and could never be by war. For once in his life he let himself go, he gave way to emotion. The barriers came down with a crash and no American crowd in any American city could have gone through it.

RUSHED FROM HOTELS

It was wonderful to see, when at 11 o'clock the guns boomed, the announcement, waiters, chamber maids, guests and bellboys all dashed like mad out of the hotels. Clerks, janitors and shopkeepers dashed out of shops. Women in the munition plants threw down their work. Everybody who was doing anything just threw it in the air and leaped for the street. There they joined the singing and shouting throngs that surged up and down the streets. All business was suspended, including public business, and London gave itself up wholly and unreservedly to rejoicing. The most wonderful part of it all was the women. Thousands upon thousands of them crowded the streets and poured into the Strand like a torrent. They captured and commandeered taxicabs, taxis, vehicles of all descriptions, upon which they piled in unbelievable numbers. Police authorities were swept aside. The London "bobby" stood stunned, while the women sat in human pyramids upon the tops of automobiles, upon the radiators and upon the mudguards. They clung to the steps and footboards, they jammed the streets and they wept and screamed and sang and wept with joy.

LONG STRAIN BROKEN

For four long years these women of London had borne the burden of war and knew the horror of it. It was a sight that God has spared us in America. There was not one among them who had not lost a husband, a son, a brother or a father. For four years they had carried on, as the British say, but when the end came, a rest and the victory was theirs. For days the nation's nerves had been taut while the armistice hung fire, and the tension was tremendous. Sunday of Sunday from all provinces people poured into London upon standing room was almost at a premium. Thousands were unable to find beds or to get into the city. British soldiers camped all night on the Thames embankment and waited, waited for the hour to strike, and when it struck London, for the first time in its history, gave completely away to emotion.

HUGS A STAFF GENERAL

I saw a girl in the uniform of a Savoy chambermaid leap upon the shoulders of a car in which rode a staff general and hug him, and the staff general laughed with glee and patted her back and squeezed her. The British union, the stars and stripes, the Stars and Stripes, were everywhere. The British union, the stars and stripes, the Stars and Stripes, were everywhere. The British union, the stars and stripes, the Stars and Stripes, were everywhere.

KEPT UP ALL DAY

Everybody loved everybody else. Whenever you looked you got an answering laugh and a whole-hearted response, and the crushing mass of humanity on the streets and in the houses was a time being all brothers and sisters. It made no difference whether you were English, American, French or Italian. It may be difficult to say how the Briton may regard his still calm, but today he threw it away for once. It was the greatest, the most joyful, the most wonderful day London has ever known. All day the pandemonium kept up. For the first time in four years, freed from the fear of air raids, London drew back its blinds at night and turned on its lights. The inky blackness of the street disappeared and it was a wild, wild night. The pent-up feelings of a great nation that had suffered terribly and fought splendidly and at enormous cost were released and swept everything before it.

Influenza Killed More People In America Than Died in Battle

Washington, November 17.—The recent epidemic of influenza in the United States caused more deaths than occurred among the American expeditionary forces from all causes during the time the first unit landed in Europe until hostilities ceased. This announcement today by the census bureau was based on unofficial estimates of the total casualties among the overseas forces and reports from 46 cities having a combined population of 23,000,000, which showed 32,506 deaths from influenza and pneumonia from September 3 to November 2. Normally these cities would have had 100 deaths from these causes during this period, it was said, leaving approximately 78,000 as the number properly chargeable to the epidemic. "The total casualties in the American expeditionary forces, said the announcement, have recently been officially estimated at 100,000. On the basis of the number thus far reported, it may be assumed that the deaths from all causes, including disease and accidents, are probably less than 15 per cent and may not be more than 40 per cent of the total casualties. On this assumption the loss of life in the American expeditionary forces is about 40,000 or 45,000."

CAR TURNS OVER AND MANY ARE INJURED, 2 OF THEM FATALY

Accident Occurs on Picket Springs Line, 20 Soldiers Being Among Those Sent to Hospitals

Montgomery, November 17.—Twenty people were injured, at least two of them fatally, tonight when a Picket Springs street car, crowded with passengers, turned over while traveling at a rapid rate after the brakes failed to hold. Among the injured are a number of soldiers from Camp Sheridan, through which the Picket Springs line operates. The accident occurred as the car was turning into the business district. A large number of soldiers at the intersection of the streets where the accident occurred, at once rushed into the street and bodily lifted the car upright, which in all probability eliminated danger of suffocation to the tangled mass of humanity. Twenty-five persons were rushed to a local hospital and 20 of them, soldiers, were transported from the hospital to the base hospital at Camp Sheridan, where it was stated late tonight that none was fatally injured. Half a dozen people refused to go to the hospital, but had their injuries, largely bruises and scratches from flying glass, dressed at nearby drug stores.

M'ADDOO CALLS ST. LOUIS OPERATORS

Washington, November 17.—Telegraphers and associated employees of the St. Louis Terminal railroad were rebuked by Director General McAdoo for their threat to strike tomorrow unless the order giving them higher wages were issued before then. "You must understand that the United States government cannot be intimidated, and that it is highly improper to do so," said the director general in a telegram to a leader of the St. Louis employees, made public today. He explained that the threat was received Saturday after he had signed the order advancing wages of all railroad telegraphers, and added: "If the decision had not thus been made, the order would have been withheld until this threat had been eliminated."

The Peace Envoys From China Headed This Way

Peking, Saturday, November 16.—(By the Associated Press.)—The cabinet has appointed Foreign Minister Lu Cheng-Hsiang as envoy extraordinary to the peace conference, Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, minister to the United States, and most of the ministers to the European countries will act as deputies. The first contingent of peace delegates has already left China for Europe by way of the United States.

HOLLAND CLAIMS TO BE SHORT OF FOOD AND IS BEING AIDED

London, Saturday, November 16. In view of the measure of an agreement reached between Dutch delegates and representatives of the allied governments and of the United States and the serious distress in Holland arising from insufficient food supplies, the allied food council in London has arranged to divert to Amsterdam the steamer Adria with wheat on board. The vessel carries 7100 tons of wheat.

Socialists Attempt to Rescue Friends in Prison, But Failed After Several Are Killed

London, Saturday, November 16. A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam says an attempt by socialists to rescue friends from a military prison Friday failed and that four persons were killed in an open carriage. The dispatch added that the trade unions in the provincial cities refused to join the revolutionary movement and that it is therefore believed the revolution has collapsed.

President Wilson Sends Message to Lloyd George

London, November 17.—(British Wireless Service.)—President Wilson has sent the following message to David Lloyd George, the British prime minister: "I am glad to hear of your sincere admiration of the admirable temper and purpose of your address of the 12th, just reproduced in part in our papers. It is delightful to be made aware of such community of thought and counsel in approaching the high and difficult task now awaiting us."

Summary of the News

- 1.—In high spirit the Yanks get away in Rhine march.
- 2.—Twenty-one divisions of Americans were in final drive.
- 3.—London celebration over armistice most hilarious in history.
- 4.—Car turns over and many are injured; two of them die.
- 5.—Promise of new day among things to be thankful for, says Wilson.
- 6.—Ed Bruce talks about wonderful trip.
- 7.—Appointments will be made at upcoming session.
- 8.—Justification dinner is to mark close of war work.
- 9.—Dr. Jacobs called by South Highlands Presbyterian.
- 10.—Hunt of southern industry.
- 11.—German patrols still lingering within limits of Belgian capital.

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